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[XVI.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Oriental Homoptera.* By W. L. DISTANT.

Family Cicadidæ.

Platypleura atkinsoni, sp. n.

♀. Body above cinnamomeous brown; vertex narrowly at inner margins of eyes, and narrow anterior margins of vertex and front, picceous or black; ocelli narrowly margined with black; pronotum with the lateral and posterior margins and the anterior marginal area ochraceous, and with a more or less distinct picceous central fascia; mesonotum with two obconical spots on anterior margin and a sublateral line on each side black, the basal cruciform elevation ochraceous; posterior abdominal segmental margins distinctly paler; body beneath and legs cinnamomeous brown, the sternum and legs distinctly pilose; head beneath with a transverse black fascia between the eyes crossing anterior margin of face; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation ochraceous; tegmina with the costal membrane and extreme base ochraceous, the whole tegminal area somewhat sparsely speckled with small but distinct black spots, those on the apical marginal area in two series arranged in pairs, the outermost smaller; face with the margins a little convex, the lateral transverse ridges strongly pronounced, the central longitudinal sulcation broad; head (including eyes) a little wider than base of

mesonotum; pronotal margins subtruncate, not medially angulate; rostrum distinctly passing posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ 15½ mm.; exp. tegm. 49 mm.

Hab. Tenasserim (Atkinson Coll., Brit. Mus.).

By the subtruncate pronotal margins allied to *P. cervina*, Walk., by the finely spotted tegmina having affinity with the S. African *P. longula*, Dist.

Tanna bhutanensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum more or less greenish ochraceous; anterior and lateral margins of front, an irregular central fascia to vertex (enclosing the ocelli), anterior inner margins of eyes, a curved fasciate line about middle of lateral margins and the anterior angles, anterior margin of pronotum, two central fasciate lines widened anteriorly and posteriorly, and the outer fissures, mesonotum with a short central line almost united with an elongate sagittiform spot on basal area, two irregular slightly curved discal fasciæ scarcely extending behind middle, a broad sublateral fascia on each side doubly united to the lateral margin posteriorly, and a rounded spot at each anterior angle of the cruciform elevation, black; abdomen brownish ochraceous, the segmental incisures a little darker, apex of abdomen beneath black; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous, the face and opercula distinctly paler; tegmina and wings hyaline, the venation brownish; tegmina with the costal membrane, spots at the apices of the ulnar areas, and smaller spots near the apices of the veins to apical areas, fuscous brown; second ventral segment in male alone provided with lateral tubercles; opercula in male short, not passing posterior margin of first ventral segment, widely separated at their inner margins, which are roundly obtusely angulate, their posterior margins rounded, their lateral margins almost straight; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxæ.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 24 mm.; exp. tegm. 72 mm.

Hab. Bhutan (Brit. Mus.).

The first species of this genus at present recorded from British India.

Platylomia brevis, sp. n.

Closely allied in colour and markings to *P. saturata*, Walk., but differing by the short and narrower opercula, which do not reach the penultimate abdominal segment as in Walker's species, but scarcely pass the posterior margin of

the third segment, their apices as in *P. saturata* are narrowed, angulated and slightly directed outwardly.

Long., excl. tegm., 40 mm. ; exp. tegm. 103 mm.

Hab. "N. India" (Brit. Mus.).

Platylomia insignis, sp. n.

In colour and markings scarcely separable from *P. saturata*, Walk., but differing altogether in the structure of the opercula, which reach the penultimate abdominal segment, but have not their apices narrowed and angulated as in Walker's species, but somewhat broadly convexly rounded, they are narrowed at base and strongly concavely sinuate before middle of the lateral margins; the abdomen is distinctly shorter and broader, and the tegmina less arched on costal margin.

Long., excl. tegm., 36 mm. ; exp. tegm. 109 mm.

Hab. Bhutan (Brit. Mus.).

Terpnosia jenkinsi, sp. n.

Body above brownish ochraceous, somewhat thickly and irregularly marked with black; head with the front transversely blackly striate and with two angulate black spots at base, vertex with the area of the ocelli, broad inner margins to eyes, and irregular discal spots black; pronotum with the margins of an irregular central fascia, the fissures, lateral margins, and some scattered spots black; mesonotum with a large central macular patch, a sublateral fascia and some lateral spots, some smaller spots on anterior margin, and the space between the anterior angles of the basal cruciform elevation black; abdomen above irregularly and mostly transversely marked with black; body beneath and legs dull pale ochraceous; between face and eyes a black transverse spot, face distinctly blackly striate; apex of rostrum, shadings to anterior and intermediate femora, apices of tibiæ and tarsi, black; abdominal segments beneath transversely and maculately shaded with fuscous brown; tegmina and wings hyaline, the first with the venation shaded here and there with black, two transverse linear spots before apex, the apex of the second ulnar area, and small indistinct spots near the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas, black or blackish; tympanal coverings only a little shorter, but considerably narrower, than tympanal orifices; opercula in male not extending beyond base of abdomen, their lateral margins sinuate, their apices transversely rounded; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; wings with six apical areas.

Long., excl. tegm., ♂ 26 mm.; exp. tegm. 72 mm.

Hab. W. Bengal; Paresnath (*J. T. Jenkins*, Brit. and Ind. Muss.).

This species, of which I have as yet seen only two specimens, is allied to *P. pseca*, Walk., by the length of the tympanal coverings; it is, however, a smaller and differently marked species. The most distinct, but possibly abnormal, character in the type of *P. jenkinsi* is found in the tegmina, where there is a distinct cell before the second apical area; the relative lengths of this cell and apical area are not quite similar in the two tegmina.

Fam. Fulgoridæ.

Subfam. TROPIDUCHINÆ.

EILITHYIA, gen. nov.

Vertex subquadrate, the margins strongly ridged, its apex somewhat moderately angularly rounded; eyes longer than broad, posteriorly projecting over the anterior angles of the pronotum; face longer than broad, lateral margins ridged, a little concave, moderately widened and angulate before clypeus, centrally strongly carinate, the carination bifurcate anteriorly; clypeus strongly centrally carinate, its lateral margins not carinate; pronotum strongly convex anteriorly, concave posteriorly, centrally strongly carinate, its lateral angles posteriorly subacute, anterior margin distinctly carinate; mesonotum tricarinate; posterior tibiæ with two spines, one before and the other behind middle; tegmina about two and a half times as long as broad, costal margin convexly rounded, apex conically rounded, costal membrane broad, not veined, three longitudinal cells from base to beyond middle, beyond which the venation is close and longitudinal and where a series of transverse veins delimitates a close series of apical and antepical cells, claval vein extending to about middle of claval area; wings shorter but scarcely broader than tegmina, posterior margin strongly sinuate, a series of disconnected transverse veins before apical area.

Somewhat allied to *Tambinia*, from which it differs in the shape of vertex and face, and in the position of the longitudinal veins to tegmina, the first not being near costal margin as in *Tambinia*.

Eilithyia insularis, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; tegmina very pale ochraceous;

wings hyaline with the venation pale ochraceous; abdomen with the spiracles very distinct, centrally dorsally ridged; anal appendage in female long, slender, apically bifurcate; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., ♀ $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Narkondam Island.

Epora montana, sp. n.

Body and legs ochraceous; tegmina pale ochraceous; wings hyaline with the veins pale ochraceous; vertex of head with a distinct central longitudinal ridge; face elongate, centrally and longitudinally ridged; tegmina with the costal membrane somewhat closely, obliquely, transversely veined, apical and subapical elongate narrow cells, the apical cells the longer of the two.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills (*Hampson*).

Allied to *E. subtilis*, Walk., but readily distinguished from that species by the size and shape of the apical and subapical cells to the tegmina.

ANTABHOGA, gen. nov.

Head (including eyes) narrower than pronotum, vertex very short and broad, conically rounded in front, the anterior margin strongly upwardly ridged, finely centrally carinate; face longer than broad, a little widened towards clypeus, both strongly centrally carinate, lateral margins of face upwardly ridged; pronotum a little longer than vertex, posterior margin strongly subangularly emarginate, distinctly centrally carinate, anterior margin carinately ridged; mesonotum longer than vertex and pronotum together, centrally tricarinate, the lateral carinations united anteriorly; abdomen moderately broad and short; posterior tibiae with three spines; tegmina about or nearly three times as long as broad, costal membrane with numerous oblique veins, a transverse, rounded series of subapical veins enclosing short apical cells, and a nearly straight series of transverse veins beyond middle enclosing narrow elongate subapical cells.

Allied to *Epora*, Walk., but differing in the structure of the face and vertex and in the arrangement of the cells to the tegmina.

Antabhoga gardineri, sp. n.

Almost uniformly brownish ochraceous; wings fuliginous; the carinations and carinate margins to the head and thorax

above in places distinctly paler; extreme costal and apical margins of tegmina ochraceous, the apical area also slightly mottled with ochraceous; legs ochraceous; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm., 7-8 mm.

Hab. Laccadive Islands; Minikoi (*Gardiner*, Brit. Mus.).

Subfam. *ACHILINÆ*.

DEFERUNDA, gen. nov.

Vertex of head longer than breadth between eyes, prominently produced in front of eyes, slightly upturned apically, the lateral margins distinctly upturned, the disk depressed; face much longer than broad, distinctly produced before eyes, centrally and laterally carinate, distinctly foveate anteriorly; clypeus small, about half the length of face, the margins distinctly carinate; pronotum narrow, centrally tricarinate, the lateral angles moderately ampliate; mesonotum broad, tricarinate, considerably broader than long, the lateral angles subacute; abdomen broad, moderately robust; posterior tibiæ unspined; tegmina about three times as long as broad, moderately angulate and then ampliate beyond clavus, claval vein about reaching claval apex, a distinct series of apical cells, beyond clavus a distinct subquadrate cell, above and beyond which are a cluster of anteapical cells; wings much broader and a little shorter than tegmina.

A genus to be placed near *Faventia*, Stål, by the face distinctly produced before eyes and the small clypeus.

Deferunda stigmatica, sp. n.

Vertex and pronotum greyish white, the first with longitudinal black lines; mesonotum with three irregular transverse fasciæ, one at anterior margin, one near middle, and the third, which is strongly waved, behind middle; abdomen above piceous; face and clypeus greyish white, the former with a transverse sinuate black fascia before middle; sternum and legs more or less ochraceous; abdomen beneath blackish, with the margins of the segments greyish white; tegmina with the basal two-thirds more or less ochraceous, the apical third greyish, the veins more or less minutely spotted or granulated with black, much less prominently so on apical third, a distinct carmine-red stigmatal spot, interiorly margined with black; wings fuliginous.

Long., excl. tegm., 4 mm.; exp. tegm. 9 mm.

Hab. Bengal: Chapra (*Mackenzie*, Brit. Mus.).

Kinnara maculata, sp. n.

Body above more or less castaneous brown; apex of the abdomen pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs, vertex and pronotum, more or less ochraceous; tegmina very pale ochraceous, subhyaline, with three prominent fuscous spots, one near base, another near end of subcostal area, and the third on disk a little beyond and above the apex of clavus, the apical marginal area distinctly palely infuscate; wings hyaline, the veins palely fuscous, the anal posterior area adorned with opaline lustre.

Long., excl. tegm., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; exp. tegm. $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Travancore; Maddathoray, west base of W. Ghats (*Annandale*, Indian and Brit. Mus.).

This species differs from *K. ceylonica*, Melich., in the narrower face, different colour and markings.

Kinnara spectra, sp. n.

Body and legs pale ochraceous; tegmina and wings subhyaline, uniformly greyish white; vertex short and broad, much narrower than pronotum, the disk concave, the margins strongly carinate; face narrowest between the eyes, amplified towards middle where it is subangulate, and then narrowed to clypeus.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm. ; exp. tegm. 11 mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas (Brit. Mus.).

This species is to be separated from all the other species of the genus at present described by the uniformly pale and subhyaline tegmina and wings, and the subangulate amplification of the face.

AMBALANGODA, gen. nov.

Vertex very slightly longer than broad, the lateral margins laminately raised and slightly projecting at their apices; eyes elongate, occupying the whole lateral margins of the vertex and continued backward beyond its base; face longer than broad, widened toward clypeus, the lateral margins sinuate and ampliatedly ridged, centrally longitudinally carinate, before clypeus moderately concave; clypeus a little more than half the length of face, its lateral margins carinate, its disk somewhat tumid; pronotum very narrow, its lateral areas strongly obliquely recurved backward; mesonotum large, with the disk longitudinally raised, flattened and tricarinate; posterior tibiae not spined; tegmina more than twice as long as broad, widened toward apex, costal margin

distinctly sinuate near base, two transverse veins near middle, five or six anteapical cells separated from the apical cells by a curved series of transverse veins, the apical cells moderately long and narrow, the uppermost, before apex, oblique; wings a little shorter than tegmina, slightly more than twice as long as broad, two transverse veins near middle and a short angulate apical cell.

By the face slightly projecting before eyes and the short clypeus, this genus is allied to *Kosalya*, Dist., from which it differs by the totally different structure of the face and the non-spined posterior tibiæ.

Ambalangoda insignis, sp. n.

Vertex and pronotum ochraceous, mesonotum piceous with the longitudinal carinate disk ochraceous; abdomen piceous or black; face black, the ampliate margins brownish ochraceous and somewhat darkly maculate; clypeus brownish ochraceous, the margins darkly maculate near base and apex; sternum and legs dull ochraceous and more or less darkly maculate; tegmina for about half the length dull ochraceous with the veins darker, the whole apical area more dull greyish with a broad and ill-defined slightly curved fuscous fascia near the apical margin, the veins to the three upper subapical cells distinctly infuscated at the apices, clavus white with some black spots at its upper margin and another at its apex; wings very pale fuliginous with the veins darker. Structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm.; exp. tegm. 9 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Ambalangoda (*Green*).

Subfam. *LOPHOPINÆ*.

Pitambara montana, sp. n.

Vertex very pale flavescent, the margins and two small spots at base brownish testaceous; pronotum flavescent, with a sublateral piceous spot on each side; mesonotum black, its apex flavescent; abdomen above piceous, the basal area and narrow segmental margins flavescent; body beneath and legs ochraceous, femora more or less annulated with piceous; tegmina hyaline, largely marked and suffused with piceous, the principal features of which are the basal area, a large spot before end of clavus and about apical third, the latter is oblique, and does not reach the apex or apical margin, to the first of which it is connected by two oblique stripes, the costal membrane is also obliquely, transversely, fasciately

marked with piceous; wings fuliginous; vertex with the lateral margins strongly ridged, moderately produced in front of eyes; face much longer than broad, posteriorly strongly angularly amplified, its lateral margins (except on posterior area) laminately dilated and with two carinae on each of their under surfaces; clypeus centrally and laterally carinate; posterior tibiae with a single spine.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 13 mm.

Hab. Lower Burma; Dawna Hills (*Annandale*).

A single specimen captured by Dr. N. Annandale.

Pitambara dawnana, sp. n.

Vertex greyish white with two minute brownish spots at base, eyes brownish; pronotum black, a central line and the lateral areas greyish white; mesonotum black, its lateral angles greyish white; body beneath and legs very pale ochraceous, abdominal segmental margins greyish white; tegmina pitchy brown; costal membrane, a very large ovate spot near middle, inwardly almost reaching clavus, and the apical margin greyish white, subhyaline, the costal membrane at basal area and before apex is transversely spotted with pitchy brown and the brown area beyond middle is obscurely spotted with greyish; wings greyish white, subhyaline; face prominently angulated on each side before clypeus, with a very fine central carinate line and two ridges on the lateral areas; clypeus tricarinate; vertex moderately produced in front of eyes, its lateral margins ridged; mesonotum distinctly tricarinate.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm.

Hab. Lower Burma; Dawna Hills (*Annandale*).

I have only seen a single specimen of this species.

Serida sherwilli, sp. n.

Closely allied to the type of the genus *S. latens*, Walk.*, but differing by the two central carinations to the face being less parallel and more divergent posteriorly, the wings more uniformly and darkly fuliginous, the tegmina with the apical marginal area without the linear angulated dark lines which are replaced by a continuous, irregularly waved transverse fascia, and the surrounding markings of a darker, larger, and more distinct character.

Long., excl. tegm., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. 21 mm.

Hab. Sylhet, Chandkhira (*Sherwill*).

This is the Western form of the genus; *S. latens* is at present not known further west than Tenasserim.

* Cf. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iii. p. 325, fig. 160 (1906).

Subfam. *DELPHACINÆ*.*Pundaluoya insignis*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous, lateral areas of pro- and mesonota black; abdomen above black, lateral margins more or less minutely spotted with testaceous; body beneath black; legs pale testaceous, femora and apices of tibiæ mostly black; tegmina subhyaline, more than basal half brownish ochraceous where the veins are brownly granulose, apical area piceous, with a large stigmal triangular spot above and a marginal series of smaller spots, greyish white; wings hyaline, the veins fuscous; vertex short, broad, marginally and centrally carinate, the anterior margin almost in a line with the anterior margins of the eyes; face sometimes distinctly bicolorous, then between the eyes being castaneous, tricarinate.

Long., excl. tegm., 3-3½ mm.; exp. tegm. 9-10 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (Brit. Mus.). Balighai, near Puri, Orissa (Ind. Mus.). Bombay, Bassein Fort (Brit. Mus.).

At Pusa it is recorded as taken on wheat, at light, and in jungle; a single specimen was taken by Dr. Annandale in Orissa.

Pundaluoya pulchella, sp. n.

Body above black; vertex much suffused with ochraceous; ridges to pro- and mesonota ochraceous; abdomen spotted on each side near base with ochraceous; body beneath and legs black; face more or less speckled with ochraceous, the central and lateral carinations, the apex and cheeks also ochraceous; basal margin of clypeus ochraceous; legs more or less streaked with ochraceous; tegmina hyaline, veins rather thickly speckled with fuscous granules, a curved fascia extending from stigma to posterior angle and then upwardly recurved to near apex, two short oblique fasciæ beyond stigma and a marginal line near apex of clavus, fuscous; wings hyaline, the veins darker; face with the central carination bifurcating at a little beyond middle.

Var. Head, pronotum, and mesonotum castaneous, not black.

Long., excl. tegm., 2½ mm.; exp. tegm. 10 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya and Trincomalee (*Green*, Brit. Mus.). Bengal; Pusa (*H. L. D.*), Chapra (*Mackenzie*, Brit. Mus.); Travancore; Temalai, W. Ghats (*Annandale*, Ind. Mus.); Bombay; Bassein Fort (Brit. Mus.).

Pundaluoya facialis, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous; abdomen above black, more or less annulated with ochraceous; face ochraceous, castaneous between the eyes, clypeus black; cheeks ochraceous, spotted with black; sternum and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath fuscous brown, a central fascia and lateral spots ochraceous; tegmina hyaline, the veins rather thickly speckled with fuscous, a curved longitudinal fascia extending from the apices of the longitudinal veins to apex, two short oblique fasciæ beyond stigma, apical spots at terminations of apical veins, and a marginal line near apex of clavus, fuscous.

Long., excl. tegm., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bengal; Chapra (*Mackenzie*, Brit. Mus.).

By the markings of the tegmina allied to *P. simplicia*, Dist., but differing from that species by the speckled venation, &c.

Sogata pusana, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous, the lateral areas of the pro- and mesonota more or less piceous; abdomen above black, more or less transversely testaceous near base and the lateral margins minutely spotted with the same colour, face black with the carinations brownish ochraceous; clypeus ochraceous; body beneath blackish, the legs ochraceous; tegmina pale brownish, subhyaline, an upper claval streak becoming macular at claval apex, a transverse linear discal spot beyond middle, and a subapical marginal suffusion continued along the veins to apical margin, fuscous; wings hyaline, the veins fuscous; posterior tibiæ with a short spine near middle and a long apical mobile spur; wings broader but shorter than tegmina, with a short triangular cell near apex.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 mm.; exp. tegm. 7 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*Lefroy*, Brit. Mus.), Calcutta; Berhampur, Murshidabad District.

Some examples from Calcutta are much paler in hue, the face being almost uniformly ochraceous, and the dark markings of the tegmina more obsolete.

Sogata distincta, sp. n.

Vertex and pronotum creamy white, the first with a small dark spot on each side of apex; mesonotum black, broadly, longitudinally, centrally creamy white; abdomen above

black, the basal area more or less testaceous; body beneath black, the carinations to face and clypeus, and the legs, ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, tinted with brownish ochraceous, which becomes a little darker on apical area, the outer margin of which is broadly fuscous, inwardly linearly connected with the apices of the longitudinal veins, the longitudinal veins minutely spotted with fuscous, an elongate marginal piceous spot near apex of clavus; wings subhyaline, the veins dark.

Long., excl. tegm., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm., 7 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*Mackenzie*, Brit. Mus.).

Allied to the preceding *S. pusana*, from which it differs in the distinct markings of the tegmina, &c.

Sogata pallescens, sp. n.

Allied to the preceding species *S. distincta*, but with the tegmina—excepting an elongate marginal piceous spot near apex of clavus—almost uniformly subhyaline with the veins alone darker; body beneath black; carinations to face, the clypeus, lateral areas of prosternum, rostrum and legs ochraceous.

Long., incl. tegm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Galle (*Fletcher*, Brit. Mus.). Bengal; Chapra (*Mackenzie*, Brit. Mus.); between Bolpore and Rampore Haut (*Paiva*, Ind. Mus.). Calcutta.

The three species of *Sogata* here described are easily separated by the tegminal colour and markings, but it is much more difficult in these small and fragile insects to discover adequate differential structural characters. I have, however, examined a series of specimens belonging to each species and the characters on which I have relied are quite constant.

Orchesma signata, sp. n.

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous, centrally and laterally carinate, the carinations more or less pale and narrowly margined on each side with black; abdomen above testaceous red; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, face and lateral margins of abdomen beneath testaceous red; tegmina pale shining ochraceous, with the following creamy-white markings, viz., an oblique transverse fascia near base, a transverse fascia a little beyond middle, three fasciate costal spots between stigma and apex, two small spots on apical margin and another beyond claval apex, near middle and on the central pale fascia two longitudinal black spots

thickly studded with ochraceous; wings hyaline, the transverse veins distinctly black; face centrally and laterally carinate, the margins moderately roundly ampliate near middle; tegmina with the costal margin distinctly sinuate.

Long., excl. tegm., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; exp. tegm., 8 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*, Brit. Mus.).

Tropidocephala luteola, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum greenish ochraceous, lateral areas of the pro- and mesonota more or less infuscated, sometimes scarcely so; antennæ black; abdomen above black, the basal area more or less transversely testaceous; body beneath black; face brownish ochraceous, the carinations paler; legs ochraceous; tegmina pale fuscous brown irrorated with greyish white, the principal pale markings being an elongate spot in clavus, an irregular transverse macular fascia near middle, commencing on costal margin and becoming more macular and indistinct towards the inner margin, a cluster of about three spots on costal membrane immediately beyond the transverse fascia, and distinct apical marginal spots; wings hyaline with the veins darker; vertex longer than broad, considerably shorter than breadth between outer margins of eyes and only moderately projecting in front of eyes, distinctly, strongly tricarinate; pro- and mesonota strongly tricarinate; face tricarinate, projecting considerably above eyes, greatest width about half its length.

Long., excl. tegm., 2 mm.; exp. tegm. 6 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*Lefroy*, Brit. Mus.). Calcutta (Ind. Mus.).

A species to be distinguished by the very short vertex of the head.

ZULEIKA, gen. nov.

Vertex narrow, nearly twice as long as broad, the lateral margins carinate and from which emerge two short oblique carinations between the eyes which converge at apex; eyes longer than broad, continued over the anterior pronotal angles; pronotum short, tricarinate, the lateral angles somewhat ampliate; mesonotum about as long as vertex and pronotum together, tricarinate; face long, about twice as long as broad, a little widened towards clypeus, the lateral margins straight, slightly oblique, distinctly carinate and slightly recurved, centrally strongly carinate, the anterior margin with the apical angles somewhat prominent; clypeus a little more than half as long as face, the disk tumid, the

lateral margins carinately recurved; tegmina not reaching the apex of the abdomen, apical margins rounded, venation very coarse and distinct; posterior tibiae somewhat long, with a spine near base and another near middle, apex with a long, strong, mobile spur.

In my Indian enumeration, *Zuleika* will find a place near *Dicranotropis*, Fieb.

Zuleika bengalensis, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum ochraceous; eyes, face, and clypeus black; body beneath and legs, and abdomen above, ochraceous; tegmina with a slightly virescent tint, inner and apical margins pale ochraceous, the apical margin and a spot near middle of inner margin black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Calcutta (Brit. Mus.).

XVII.—Notes on *Fossorial Hymenoptera*.—VI.

By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

On the Species collected in New Guinea by the Expedition of the British Ornithologists' Union.

THE species enumerated in this paper were collected by Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston on the expedition sent by the British Ornithologists' Union to S.W. New Guinea. Of the twenty species collected five appear to be new to science.

Family Mutillidæ.

1. *Mutilla nigra*, Sm.

Mutilla nigra, Sm. Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool. iii. p. 151 (1858). ♂.

Hab. Mimika River; 2 ♂♂.

This male is somewhat allied to *M. oceanica*, André, and belongs to the typical *Mutilla* section of the family, not to *Ephutomorpha*. It is also recorded from Aru.

Family Scoliidæ.

Subfamily SCOLIINÆ.

2. *Scolia (Discolia) nitida*, Sm.

Scolia nitida, Sm. Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool. iii. p. 152 (1858). ♀.

Hab. Mimika River; 1 ♀. Wataikwa River; 3 ♂♂.

This species is common in New Guinea and Aru.